The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY M[ORNI]NG, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 10.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

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Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

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DRUGS,
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Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.
St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

From the Washington Republic.

Charges Against the Governor of Utah, Disproved and Withdrawn.

We copy from the Buffalo Courier an article in which it states its belief that the charges against "Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, are entirely without foundation in fact." The charge that the Administration was aware of the truth of the charges before his appointment of course falls to the ground by the admission of the paper which published and now retracts them.

We publish, moreover, the letter of Colonel Kane to the Pennsylvanian, which thus places our readers in possession of full materials upon the subject.

[illegible] the publication of the message of the Mormons to President Polk, we have to say that it was a paper covered by the enclosure of Colonel Kane, and placed at our disposal. Its publication was indispensable to the defence of Governor Young, from the following charges:

"1. Of wholesale abuse of United States and our institutions.

"2. With leaguing with the Indians to harrass our people on the road to California.

"3. That this creature Young is an open abuser of Democracy."

Portions of the address were cited for that purpose. Nor was it supposed that the publication of a document addressed to the President of the United States could give any offence, especially when portions of the address were introduced and made use of, by quotations in the letter of Colonel Kane, to disprove charges against the authors of the address, and when the address contained the best evidences of the prompt and patriotic assistance of its authors to the flag of their country, their respect for its Constitution, and contradicts (inferentially) the charge that Governor Young was an open abuser of the Democracy.

Our prompt and satisfactory disproof of the charges against Governor Young has been the immediate means of bringing before the public new and interesting facts in relation to the Mormons, and of creating the liveliest feeling in their behalf, amongst those who were a few days since publishing charges of the most disgraceful conduct against them.

The result of this essay at vindication cannot but be gratifying to us. How far the fact that, so far from being "an abusive Whig," the Governor of the Mormons' "predilections, when in the States, were esteemed decidedly and soundly Democratic," may have had the effect of acquitting him of the henious charges which we last week reported, is left to the public to determine.

Governor Young, of Utah.

Our article of July 2d on "Executive Appointments" has elicited a communication from a friend at the East, which presents the subject in a different light. We are assured that the charges brought against Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, are altogether without foundation in fact; and though a Mormon, and leader of Mormons, his character as a man is above reproach; that he proved himself a most hospitable any generous friend to the suffering California emigrants of 1849 and 1850; that Mr. Polk's administration had reason to value his patriotism and devotion to the interests of the Union; and last, not least, so far from being an abusive Whig, Mr. Young's political predilections when in the States were esteemed decidedly and soundly Democratic.

Our authority, which is that of a gentleman not long since returned from the Salt Lake, and whose business brought him into close communication with Mr. Young and some of his associates in the territorial Government there, is of so high a character that we are pleased to be able to make this statement. Indeed, we confess we have been touched by our informant's picture of Mr. Young's plain but generous and hearty life in his distant home among the mountains, and revolt at lending any countenance to assaults upon his hospitable fireside which do not spare the character of its mistress, whom friendly and hostile report alike asserts to be a truly discreet and lovely lady.

Our article was based on the information of facts stated by a writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, recently returned from Salt Lake, and whose character and ability, to make good his assertions, were vouched for by the Advertiser. We must commend the subject again to the notice of the Advertiser, and its informant or correspondent, being anxious to know the simple facts as they are, and not crediting the idea that they have sought or intended to misrepresent them.

From the Pennsylvanian.

An Interesting Statement — The Mormons.

The subjoined letters amply explain themselves. We are glad to lay them before our readers, not only because we believe the Mormons to be a community which deserves respect for many qualities too often slighted in older and more popular denominations, but because in reference to the charges alleged against their Governor, Mr. Young, we know that the testimony of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of this City, is entitled to the fullest credence. The statement in the Wash. Republic, to which allusion is made by Colonel Kane, seeks to make party capital out of this contradiction of the report against Governor Young, of Utah; an expedient that is not just to the facts, nor fair to Colonel Kane, who vindicates the Mormons not as a partizan, but on their known, their eloquent, and their noble-hearted friend. Certain it is that no Democratic journal would publish any slanders against Governor Young, knowing them to be such, or persist in them after they had been exploded and exposed. It is one of the fundamental articles of the Democratic faith to advo[cate] the freest toleration in regard to every religious belief; and we are sure there is [no] general example in reference to the Mormons in which Democrats have ever dep[arted] from it. The experiment of the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley, with their thirty thousand of population, their order, their discipline, their obedience to the laws, and their love of country, go to disprove many of the aspertions of their foes, and indicate a future in the highest degree auspicious and gratifying. We are quite sure our readers will thank us for laying before them the following interesting and opportune statement of facts:

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN:

I have seen in the Washington Republic, of the 15th inst., certain passages under the editorial head from two letters of mine in reply to one which the President, Mr. Fillmore, had done me the honor to write me on the subject of the Mormons, and the officers of Utah, and, in an accompanying paragraph, a reference to me as having authorized the writer to make certain statements.

I have no acquaintance with the Editor of the Republic, and, so far as I know, have never communicated with him directly or indirectly on any subject. The absolute tenor of my letters will be apprehended more correctly by a publication of them in full, with that to which they form the reply. The address of the Mormons of the 9th August, 1846, which is included in the Republic's article, was communicated to Mr. Fillmore in my "personal" letter, as the paper that "I regret I have never been authorized to make use of." I cannot therefore now contribute to its publication. The rest of the correspondence, however obviously intended for more private use, I send you without change.

Your Obedient Servant,
THOMAS L. KANE.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have just cut the enclosed slip from the Buffalo Courier. It brings serious charges against Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, and falsely charges that I knew them to be true. You will recollect that I relied much upon you for the moral character and standing of Mr. Young. You knew him, and had known him in Utah. You are a Democrat, but I doubt not will truly state whether these charges against the moral character of Governor Young are true.

Please return the article with your letter.

Not recollecting your given name, I shall address this letter to you as the Son of Judge Kane.

I am, in great haste,
Truly Yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. KANE, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have no wish to evade the responsibility of having vouched for the character of Mr. Brigham Young, of Utah, and his fitness for the station he now occupies. I reiterate without reserve, the statement of his excellent capacity, energy, and integrity, *which I made you prior to his appointment.* I am willing to say I *volunteered* to communicate to you the facts by which I was convinced of his patriotism and devotion to the interests of the Union. I made no qualification when I assured you of his irreproachable moral character, because I was able to speak of this from my own intimate personal knowledge.

If any show or shadow of evidence can be adduced in support the charges of your anonymous assailant, the next mail from Utah shall bring you their complete and circumstantial refutation. Meanwhile I am ready to offer this assurance for publication in any form you care to indicate, and challenge contradiction from any respectable authority.

I am, Sir, with high respect and esteem, your most obedient servant.

THOMAS L. KANE.

THE PRESIDENT.

[Personal.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:

I trust the accompanying letter (folio) meets your views, and that I have not erred in supposing you to require of me, not an elaborate argument in vindication of Governor Young, and disproof of Mormon libels in general, but simply a repetition of my oral statement in responsible form and over my own signature. At least, you will not accuse me of being non-committal.

I find nothing new, however, in the Courier's charges against Governor Young, except that he "levied high and unjust duties on men selling property at Salt Lake to aid them on their journey," which is to the effect that the little municipal council of the Salt Lake City did—as its first organization, however, and before the United States or any other government had notified us of its cessation—enact that a tax should be levied on all sales of spirituous liquors within the City bounds. This tax must have been [illegible] too, for I think it was intended to be [illegible] penitentiary, the Mormons as a body [illegible] ing their hatred to [illegible] the savages around them. I have only to say, that if any statement of such nature [illegible] should be proved, I should instantly [illegible] your War Department would have much less of their suffering from Indian outrages. The other accusations are a mere rehash [illegible] libels, the most deserving of them [illegible] rough mythic embodiments of a vulgar [illegible] on of Mormon "*facts*" prevalent in cer[tain] regions of the western country. And, [illegible] the apotheosis of Joseph Smith, these [illegible] to connect themselves with the name [illegible] Brigham Young, not only as the present [illegible] and front of Mormonism, but also as [illegible] known *fleece-taking* Jason of what, after [illegible] exaggeration is set aside, history has [illegible] to characterize as a truly remarkable [illegible] heroic expedition.

[illegible] can refer you to my friend, Judge [illegible] for the best account of the charg[es] [illegible] Mr. Young, which, I [illegible] divers bills [illegible] quored by different grand juries in the circuit over which Judge D. presided, and which included Nauvoo and the Mormon precinct. I have equal pleasure in directing your attention to the fine refutation of the charge of "insult to the California emigrants," afforded by the *cards* of emigrant companies, published in various western newspapers, thanking the Mormons for hospitality and succor in distress. But you must permit me, in the matter of the remaining charges, to speak from my own knowledge, more diffusely, too, as upon one of them, at least; there is not probably now living any better witness than myself, and my failing health admonishes me it may be well to have my record in your memory.

I am not certain that I sent you a copy of a pamphlet I printed a year ago, to spread the truth about the Mormons, though I am clear that Dr. Bernhisel asked one of me for your inspection. With your permission, I will save your time by directing you to portions of it, upon pages 28, 29, 75, 77, and between 82 and 92.

My brief narrative (page 28, 29) of the enrolment and departure of the Mormon Battalion, was written with the express view of giving the lie to the charge against the Mormons of a want of patriotism and attachment to the Union. If, by chance, any allegation of this kind has reached your ears with the countenance of a name of weight, you will find the want of patriotism, and so forth, laid as of the time of the *outbreak* of the *Mexican War*, and previous to its decisive successes, and *before the news* had reached the Indian Territory of the *settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain.* At this very date, by my lecture, the Mormons are found, at a serious sacrifice of interest, despatching a Battalion of five hundred of their best men to conquer from Mexico the country, on a portion of which they are now settled.

It happens felicitously enough for the purpose of accusation before you that Brigham Young was the man of all others, whose influence carried through that measure with the Church. It was his American flag that was brought out to float over those hills for the first time; his drums beat; and his brave American speeches rang through the hearts of his people. I have given no name in my pamphlet, but it was he who said there: "You shall have your Battalion at once, if it has to be a class of our Elders." I regret that I have never been authorized to make use of the paper, a copy of which I enclose you, itself a copy of a letter to President Polk, written at a time of the severest trial. Its author, I believe, was the talented gentleman whose name was offered to you for the post of Secretary of the Territory, Dr. Richards; but it was signed by Brigham Young, and I know expresses the genuine feelings of his heart. I want you to remark, sir, that this, their *first communication with our Government after their expulsion from their homes in Illinois,* dates of August 9, 1846.

"The best Government on earth." "The Constitution of the United States most precious among nations." This is its language.

The remaining charge connects itself with that unmixed outrage, the spiritual wife story, which was fastened on the Mormons by a poor ribald scamp, whom, though the sole surviving brother and representative of their Jo. Smith, they were literally forced to excommunicate for his licentiousness, and who thereupon revenged himself by editing confessions and disclosures of savor to please the public that peruses works in yellow-paper covers.

Young is a hard-working, conscientious, well-tried man, whose erotic inclinations may fitly match those of the Utah Church Patriarch, a venerable octogenarian and long-respected Presbyterian elder, who also stands accused of the appetite for Eleusinian frolic. Young is fortunate in his family, too. I remember him wrapped up in his youngest child, an infant, whose health was suffering from the hardships of the march; and I recollect also that he had a son of the finest promise. Withal, he is so true a fellow, and has so much else to look after—being consulted by his people, as it seemed to me, upon nearly every emergency, from an Indian foray to a broken leg or a funeral—that I suspect he pays no manner of heed to any sort of abuse. His wife, however, who comes of a very respectable New England stock, charitable as the Recorder, and proud of her husband as Queen Victoria, frets I am told—as pious women will on such occasions—every fresh piece of [illegible] as if it were an awful and dig[illegible]

[illegible] mons since they have become so full of the cares of prosperity, and like as not are fast forgetting me and the little I was able to do for them. But my esteem for them continues unabated, and I shall have great pleasure in writing to the Salt Lake at once to obtain for you the exact history of the liquor tax, and what I had almost forgotten to notice, the something else about "Mr. Young's" apprehending men and trying them for supposed participation in the death of "Jo. Smith." Mr. Young's office among Mormons is that of President of the Church, and, since my knowledge begins, he has not officiated as Sheriff, Sheriff's officer, Judge, or Justice.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully and truly,
Your friend and servant,
THOMAS L. KANE.

MR FILLMORE.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mystery.

This from the Latin word Mysterium, signifying a profound secret.

In a religious point; anything in the character and attributes of God, or in the economy of Divine Providence, which is not revealed to men.

In common acceptation; that which is beyond the comprehension of man until it is explained, a trade, a calling, any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on.

Among the ancients a kind of secret religious worship to which none were admitted, but those who had inetiated.—[Webster.

We frequently are interrogated, relative to the mysteries of doctrines of Christ. Jesus said to his disciples, "the words that I speak unto you, I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works sake. Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in name that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it. If ye love me, keep my commandments, and I will pray the Father that he shall give you another comforter that he may abide with you forever."

Now there is a class that profess to understand *all mysteries*, and to have *all knowledge*, and to be deeply skilled in *all the secrets*, of the economy of Divine Providence, and they go about teaching Mysteries, revealing secrets, and speaking forth great swelling words of vanity; the devises of their own base and corrupt hearts; leading astray the thoughtless and unwary, and when they are headed by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, away they bolt, foaming and frothing like some venemous serpent, until the atmosphere around them is all impregnated with the poison that fills their own bosom. Their minds and spirits are benumbed, that they no more feel the warm and cheering rays of the spirit of truth; and then their whole aim is to gratify their own carnal lusts, and to satiate their brutal appetites; and to overthrow, and destroy the work of the Lord, by destroying the servants of God, or by weakening their influence among men. This was the course of William E. McLellin, and his associates in Missouri; and it has been the course of William Law, and his associates; of Sidney Rigdon, William Smith, J. J. Strang, Gladden Bishop, and the whole retinue of those who have apostatized from the Church; but their success, and the attendant results, I leave the Saints, and all honest people to judge.

An ancient Prophet said, "the secrets of the Lord are with the righteous:" again, he saith, "the Lord doeth no great thing, but he revealeth it to his servants the Prophets" Moses said, "if a man prophecy, and his word come to pass, know that, that man is a true Prophet." The ancient Prophets declared, "that in the last days, a Prophet would the Lord God raise up of the seed of the House of Israel, that should set up an ensign, and to it the nations should seek for rest; and to it the House of Israel should be gathered, &c. That this Prophet should bring the record of the tribe of Joseph, through the lineage of Ephraim, and join it with the record of Judah; and that they should go forth to the gathering of all the House of Israel; and that it should be in the last days.

Those who have obeyed the Gospel of Christ with honest hearts, seeking the Kingdom of God, do know of a surety that the Father has in these the last days, made manifest his word, revealed the Book of Mormon, which is the record, or stick of Joseph, in the hand of Ephraim. Also that Joseph Smith jr., did speak by the spirit of God; that he did prophecy and his prophecies have been fulfilled, and are fulfilling; and that the everlasting Gospel is going forth among the nations, revealing those mysteries, that have been kept secret for hundreds of years. Therefore, beware, of any man that comes to you bearing some dreadful name or title, learn by the Prophet Elijah, or some other great man in ancient days, and see that you are not deluded away from the truth. Beware, beware, LOOK out for FALSE MAN; and be not deceived by any man, for by their fruits ye shall know them. Pray for the spirit of God, that you may be able to discern between truth and error, and be not deceived, for there are many false spirits gone out into the world, and many false prophets are among us, and many false brethren, and false sisters, and false children, and false parents, and false husbands, and false wives, and false friends, and false enemies, and false everything, and none shall know them but those who have the spirit of God, and those to whom God shall reveal them.

Pray for the spirit of God, that you may be able to know, in the day of trial, if any one shall come and undermine all things.

A friend to Zion.
EVERMONT.

Wonders on the Increase—Interesting from Paris.

Notwithstanding the warm weather and the absence from Paris of all the wealthier portion of the people, amusements and novelties are as numerous as ever. The principal attraction this summer, as it was last, is balloon sailing. Every Sunday an immense balloon goes up from the Hippodrome, and another from Camp de Mars, amid crowds of the most admiring spectators. Last Sunday, the one from the Hippodrome carried up three young girls—*the daughters of the air*, as they are called—attached to cloath which conceal the boat entirely. These young misses had the appearance of flying girls, as they were apparently suspended entirely from the clouds—the wires which attached them being most ingeniously concealed. It was a frightful sight, to see three young girls suspended that way in the air and an immense balloon carrying them far and farther out of sight; of course, after they could no longer be seen, they were drawn into the car, where they changed their light gossamer costume for something more suited to such elevated regions.

At the same time, Mr. Poitevin, the most daring and most distinguished of the French aeronauts, put the climax to all the feats he has yet performed, by ascending with his monster balloon from the Camp de Mars, in the following manner: Attached to the balloon, instead of the car, was a open barouche, drawn by two very spirited horses. At four o'clock precisely, Mr. Poitevin seated himself, with his wife by his side, and a lackey behind, took the reins in his hand, embraced his young son, and gave the signal: whereupon the hundred soldiers who held the immense machine down, let go, and away they went, horses, carriage, and occupants. For a long time, Mr. Poitevin, kept at speaking distance from the earth, but at last ascended out of sight. He descended about two hours afterwards, without the slightest inconvenience, upon a farm about five miles from Paris, where he was warmly received by an immense crowd, which had been watching him a long time. He says the horses behaved most admirably, and snorted, and seemed to enjoy the change of atmosphere as they went up higher.

A late Madrid paper brings us the news of a woman having, in a great measure, resolved the problem of flying, and has succeeded to a degree never yet known.

A Universal Moral Panacea.

The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and spirit, composed of *Leaves, Plants, and Roots*, which, if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy.

Leave off Drinking.
Leave off Smoking.
Leave off Chewing.
Leave off Snuffing.
Leave off Swearing.
Leave the G'hals alone.
Plant your pleasures in the home circle.
Plant your business in some honorable employment.
Plant your faith in truth.
Root your habits in industry.
Root your feelings in benevolence.
Root your affections in God.
For directions, see the Holy Scriptures and beware of counterfeit creeds and quick theologians.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION.—At this assemblage in Akron (Pa.) some singular things were said, and some quite sensible ones. A young lady spoke as follows:—

"For her own part she loved man individually and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one of her sex, if they, like her would utter their real sentiments. She was more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for woman's, and so was every true woman."

SUPERSCRIPTION OF LETTERS.—In the directions to postmasters, in the Postal Guide, much stress is laid upon the superscription of letters. It must be correct. First. It must be legible, and that it ought to include the county, as well as the State to which the letter is directed. Packages of letters put up in one office for transmission to another should also be superscribed with the county of the latter office. A postmaster in Texas says, in that State the post offices are so little known, out of their immediate neighborhood, that letters not bearing both the county are frequently sent, unnecessarily, from office to office, until they reach that without reaching the office for which they are intended. A greater attention to these matters on the part of the writers of the letters, as well as postmasters, would much promote the comfort of postmasters and the facility and safety of the mails.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER contains a call for a public meeting of those citizens who are in favor of co-operation with the other Southern States in any measures they may deem proper for the protection of their rights and interests in the Union. This call is signed by two hundred and fifty-two citizens of Charleston.—[Journal of Commerce.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

The Saint Louis Intelligencer, and the Mormons.

The Intelligencer of the 7th ult., contains an article headed "ABOUT THE MORMONS," the greater part of which, purports to be extracts from a letter written by a gentleman in Carson Valley, East Sierra Nevada, *en route* for California, dated May 24th, 1851. Whoever may have read this slanderous production of disappointed ambition, may easily perceive the object of this *gentleman*, and the reasons why, these rich effusions of scandal, are poured forth to the world so profusely. If the public are ignorant of the circumstances connected with the affair, we consider it our duty to give them in detail, as they were told us in our office one month since, without solicitation or inquiry. Truth is mighty, and will prevail!

Mr. D. T. Nichols, a resident of Illinois, and a *gentleman* in every sence of the term, passed through this town last season, *en route* for the mines; this gentleman returned this season by way of Salt Lake; during his stay there, this modern would-be *General*, or *Judge* over affairs there, was cutting up his *didoes* at a great rate, and swearing eternal hostility towards the Mormons, unless they would succumb to his measures, and propositions in certain matters and things of law. Governor Young told him, that they knew the law there, as well as he did, and perhaps a little better; he became indignant at this; and to restore peace, Mr. Young told him, that he would give him an appointment, and pay him well for it, *viz*; to set RAT †††††† on end. The Judge felt rather dissatisfied, with his humiliating appointment; and declared in the presence of many witnesses, that he would bring the wrath, and indignation of the Government at Washington to bear upon the citizens of Utah, for that offence. Here then, is the fundamental cause of this outrageous letter, contained in the St. Louis Intelligencer, whose venom must be felt by every one that reads it.

Mr. Langley, and his associates, who arrived here on the 19th ult., from the West, confirm the statements of Mr. Nichols, relative to the course pursued by this would-be somebody without a name. We cannot say positively, that Judge Mc- - - was the writer of the letter, because several others were with him; who, for stealing cattle, and committing other depredations in the Valley, were sentenced by a court of their own countrymen, to hard labor on the roads, &c.; but we are satisfied, that if he did not wield the pen, that the sentiments contained in that letter are his.

Will the Editor of the Intelligencer give us the name of the writer of that letter? We hold him responsible, until he does. This MR. SOMEBODY, or NOBODY, is generally the only BODY that finds most fault with the Mormons; and it is but seldom that we ever can find out, who that BODY is. It is perhaps *Ignis Fatuus*, ie. *Jack with a Lanthorn*; which is certain to lead its deluded follower into some ditch or mire, and leave him there, to extricate himself the best way he can. The similarity in other respects, agree exactly also. Jack with his Globe of light holds out the strongest inducements imaginable for the traveler to follow him in a dark and dreary night; while Mr. Somebody, through Newspaper columns, has repeatedly tried very hard to effect the same kind of game, on the unthinking and unwary. Jack carries light! So does the Intelligencer!! We feel provoked at the foul, false, and malicious charges preferred against us as a people in that letter. We ask who would not? The Editor of the Intelligencer, would only be doing justice to the cause of humanity and truth, to develge the name of that person whoever he is. We ask it in the name of humanity—we ask it the name of American citizens—we ask it in the name of an injured, and misrepresented people. Should the Editor refuse, it shows that he is willing to endorse in the dark, that which he is not prepared to bring to light; fulfilling the scripture where it says: "Ye love darkness rather than light, because your deeds are evil."

The Editor of that paper, is well aware that endorsing too freely, BAD PAPER, has brought men from the highest ranks and stations in life; to bankruptcy and disrepute. Futhermore, who knows but that the very Agent (the Press) employed by him, to crush the influence, and character of an industrious and innocent people, may become in time as a *flaming sword* against himself, guarding every way, but the road that leads to infamy and disgrace? Time and circumstances, will perhaps determine the sequel. We do not like to see, or hear of the misfortune of any man; neither should others, endeavor to abuse our character as a people, because we happen to believe in a doctrine a little different from what they do. If any man is persecuted to drive us, because he believes us to be false teachers; then, upon the same principle we are authorized to abuse every other christian that differs with us; if such proceedings were carried on, where would to the end of strife; and who would not be the sufferer.

The last foul charge, brought by the writer of the letter in the Intelligencer is, the prohibition of free communication between the Valley, and the States. Who could know better than the Postmaster there? If the Postmaster (by whatever name he may be called) has not delayed thousands and thousands of letters, papers, periodicals, which did not belong to our Church, passing through that vicinity for the last two years; then would to God, and so quickly would report it make it all things called them.

The public, can see very plain where the blame rests, in regard to the mail matters. Let the Postmaster at Great Salt Lake City, be removed, and a faithful one appointed in his stead, and the mail matters will be regulated in a few days, and all will be right. Until then, we must submit to the evil, as we have done for the last two years.

"Truly, were an angel from heaven to tell you of the wicked practices and the base, unprovoked crimes of this people, you would discredit the report."

Well, did this infamous character know, that public credence would not be given to his false and malicious charges, when he penned them; because we are too well known as a people, by those who have at various times associated with us, in the capacity of a collected body in the States, and elsewhere. Our readers will find on our first page, sufficient evidence to refute the balance of charges brought against the people in the Valley, in the correspondence between the President of the United States, and our respected friend Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia.

Our friends, the Editors of the St. Louis Organ and Reveille, will please accept our thanks, for the following editorial article, which appeared in their paper of the 10th ult.:

The Mormons.

"We publish to-day a card from Messrs. Wrigley & Cain, the former, Presiding Elder of the Mormon Church in St. Louis, in present answer to a letter which appeared in the Intelligencer of Thursday, purporting to be from Salt Lake, and attacking in a very wholesale manner, the civil and religious character of the Government there, and the private characters of Governor Brigham Young, and every man and woman in the community. We read the letter with a great deal of surprise, not being at all prepared for such a stream of denunciation, from our knowledge of the Mormon Church and its congregation here; and although our views differ as widely as may be from theirs, we were shocked for the moment that our good opinion had been so abused. The charges, however, appear so extremely flagrant, and so widely differing from previous accounts received from men of sound judgment and facilities for estimating correctly, that we cannot but think the writer has misconstrued the character of the people and the leaders, or perhaps, under some little pique of the moment, has committed to paper, what in his calmer, more discreet mood, his better judgment would have left undone."

Calumnies Against the Saints.

We clip the following extract from the St. Louis Union of the 19th ult.:

We find in the Oregon Spectator of June 12th, the following statement from the pen of a Rev. Mr. Goodal, who has arrived in Oregon at the head of a party of emigrants from the States. They were forced to winter among the Mormons, whose morality and patriotism he pretends with impious and sacrilegious presumption to impeach. We call the attention of Brother Hyde to this matter, and solicit from him a clearing up of the whole case.

We learn from the same source, that notwithstanding the prevalence of the alleged peccadilloes among the brethren, they continued animated with an all-conquoring zeal for proselyuism, and are about to send missionaries to South America, Oregon and California.

Friend Phillips seems very anxious that Brother Hyde should clear up the wholesale abuse made upon the citizens of the Valley, by the Rev. Mr. Goodal, of Oregon.

That's right Mr. P., if all the editors in your City, would adopt the same method, it would be more to their own credit, and less injurious to the character of that class of people ironically called Mormons. We are not all surprised that *Priests, Reverends*, Lawyers, &c., are up in arms against Mormonism;—it carries with it the broad axe of truth and peace; when these come in contact with the pocket interest of a goodly number of the clergy, &c., it makes them mad. Shall their madness destroy the work of the Great Elohelm who sits enthroned in yonder heavens, and looks upon men, comparatively in power as Grasshoppers? He, who could say to the raging billows of the mighty Ocean—Peace, be still; and a great calm ensued; holds the reins of the destinies of all men in his hands, and can turn them at his will, as he does the rivers of waters. This modern divine no doubt thinks, that he has been doing God's service, by slandering the character of the Mormons. Meanwhile he is doing them good, by bringing them from seclusion, to notoriety before the world; and though his representation of matters and things there, is not of the most pleasing character yet, it is opening a door for every candid enquirer to investigate, and satisfy himself as to the truth, or falsity of his glaring statements.

Elder Hyde, will soon be here from the Valley, and we have no doubt, but that he will be able to give the precise particulars, relative to Mr. Goodal's charges, and every other *Somebody's*, that have made themselves officious in publishing to the world, what we are confident is false in the main. We have been associated with the Mormons for the last twelve years; and our sole reason for adhereing to their faith, is simply, because we consider it to be the most pure extant. The charges preferred by Mr. G., are so very flagrant, and their character at sight, so preposterous, and so contrary to previous reports received from the good, and orderly portion of other denominations who had visited the Valley, and had every facility of knowing, that we think every man and woman, having a grain of common sense left, can see that his accusations, arise more from a vindictive hatred toward *Mormonism*, than from the injury sustained by him while living there.

The facts relative to the grievances, existing between Mr. Goodal, and the people in the Valley, we are not in possession of; but shall be, just as soon as the regular course of mail may bring them; then we shall lay them before our readers, for their scrutiny and satisfaction.

P. P. Pegram & Co., of the St. Louis Store, Main Street, is selling off goods at cost.

Mails.

We take pleasure in noticing the punctuality of Messrs. Frink, & Co's., mail line of passengers coaches from Savannah to this place. Hitherto we do not think often they have varied half an hour from their regular time of arrival, and departure. Praise to the conductors, and especially to Mr. Anderson, their driver. Mr. A. is a steady, gentlemanly, and obliging young man, and deserves the confidence of the community, in general to a much greater degree, than he receives at the hands of the most of his fellow men. May the Lord watch over and protect him from accidents, and preserve him to his parents, for a long time to come, is the prayer of many a heart.

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Later from the St. Louis Republican.

The Republican of the 9th ult., contains the following card from two of our respected friends in St. Louis. The contents clearly show, that the writer of the letter referred to in that card, is not the only one to blame for its appearance in print. Others equally anxious to find some charge against the Saints in the Valley, for reasons best known to themselves; seem to relish its contents so remarkably well, that they will not even give the name of their correspondent, for fear the divulging of said name should deprive them hereafter from receiving additional supply of a similar kind of food.

This is only a repetition of certain games of olden times. We understand it!

For the Republican.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By giving the following card a place in your columns, you will confer a favor upon the undersigned, and do but common justice to a much abused people:

A Card--To the Public.

In the Intelligencer of Thursday morning, an article appeared headed "About the Mormons," which purports to be extracts from a letter written by a highly respectable gentleman. It is unnecessary to say that the article is highly insulting to the feelings of every Mormon, and calculated to prejudice the community against them as a People.

Feeling it to be our privilege to know who the accuser of our brethren was, we called upon the proprietor and editor of the Intelligencer, and told them we felt aggrieved by the publication of said article, and respectfully asked the name of the writer of the letter. They replied, that they "were not at liberty to give the name at present, as the letter was not sent to them, but to some gentleman of our City, whom it would be necessary to consult before taking such a step." They, however, gave us reason to believe that the name would be forthcoming.

All we ask, therefore, of the public, is to withhold their opinions until the name is obtained, and the accused parties have a chance to defend themselves; and we doubt not but they will be able to show the *cause* which produced the *effect*.

We regret very much that respectable papers should publish such accusations without publishing the accusers' names also. If they are "gentlemen," and speak the truth, they need not be afraid to give their names to the public. We believe in giving the Devil his due.

Yours, Respectfully,
THOMAS WRIGLEY,
JOHN T. CAINE.

Col. Chambers, of the Republican, and Col. Mitchell, Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

A correspondent at Fort Kearney, O. R., writes under date of the 18th ult., stating that the above named gentlemen, in connection with Inspector General Cooper, U. S. A. Major Chilton, with company B., first dragoons, as escort to the above; left the Fort at that date, to meet the Prairie tribes of Indians, in Council, at Fort Laramie.

He also states that Col. Mitchell, was to try to persuade the Indians to come to Ash Hollow, to hold the treaty there; as it would be late, before the wagons could get up with the goods, as presents for the treaty.

Col. R. Campbell, and party were to leave on the 20th. Keudall, of the New Orleans Picayune, and company; also Lord Fitzwilliam, and his company, were behind several days.

Report says: that the Pawnees will decline the invitation to attend the treaty — the interpreter was then absent to try to prevail upon them to be there; but it was thought that his solicitation would prove a failure.

The health at the Fort, is said to be remarkably good.

From the Plains.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., two men and a boy, arrived in this town from Oregon. These gentlemen represent the emigration to Oregon, California, and Salt Lake, getting along very well. They met Elder Hyde, Judge Brocchus, and company on the 7th, three hundred miles this side of the Valley, enjoying good health and spirits. The other companies of Saints, who left here this season, were in succession behind, prosecuting their journey with reasonable speed. The grass on the plains is represented to be good, except in some place where camps had previously been; in those places it was rather scarce.

For the Frontier Guardian.

What an impertinent creature a Fly is; you strike it from your Ear five times, and it will again meet you in the Face.

J. J. Strang, who was excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by a Council of High Priests and Elders of said Church, for proclaiming false doctrines, instead of repairing to Nauvoo to make restitution, and to be corrected in doctrine by those who were legally appointed, to proclaim doctrine, or to investigate, and correct principle; suffered his name to be published in the "Times and Seasons," as excommunicated, and went about to set himself up, and from time to time has sent his missionaries to try to convert the Saints, and has at all times met that just reception, the only regard that should be paid them, "*To let them Alone.*" The Saints generally are well acquainted with the character and spirit of the most of those who step forth, and present themselves as *Leaders*, and *Missionaries* in such causes; that for a want of humility, of honesty and virtue, they were not willing to submit to those whom God had appointed; and therefore, were either; members that were cut off, or that went away disaffected, and rotten at heart. EVAN M. GREENE.

Enlightened.

The young man who came into the Recorder's office on last Tuesday evening and married off a couple of our young folks, in consequence of the publication of their intentions, by the Probate Judge, regard as a disagreeable act. And by assuming to be one of the Saints (from Utah) for the purpose of obtaining a fee, has rendered himself obnoxious to the feelings of many of our citizens. Such conduct will not be countenanced by the Saints. Be this as it may, we have been informed that he has been tried by a council of the Saints, and found unworthy of their fellowship.

Wonder if some of our friends in Kanesville, have had the like visit.

Something New on the Frontier.

Mr. Saunsauca, Interpreter for the Omaha Indians, paid us a visit on the first inst., and stated that the Ottoes had delivered to him, several horses which they stole from emigrants, and citizens of this place previous to their departure on their summer hunt. Mr. S. said that Mr. Brown's were among the number; also Mr. Bushes', and one of Orson Pratt's; the other horse belonging to Mr. P. was taken by the Iowas, but the Interpreter entertained hopes of its recovery soon. This is a new era of things on this Frontier; it is but seldom that the Indian feels remorse of conscience; and as in this case, show signs of true repentance by making restitution to the parties injured, without compulsion. We have not the least doubt, but that the present negotiation entered into by the Government, with the Indians on the plains westward, may have an effect upon them, alike favorable to the citizens of the Frontier, and emigrants who may have to cross the plains for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon next season.

Should such a change be effected by the treaty at Fort Laramie, this season, hundreds, and thousands of emigrants will be wending their way next Spring, to the Land of Gold, and the rich Valleys dispersed among the western mountains.

The repeated losses sustained by emigrants on the plains, for the last three or four years by Indians, seemed to us, would materially effect detrimentally the future growth and prosperity of those remote regions on the quiet shores of the Pacific. Government having taken the matter in hand, we trust that hereafter, we shall not have any occasion to chronicle similar distressing circumstances, as became our duty to do this season and last.

Horses Recovered from the Indians.

QUERY! Who pockets the money paid by citizens of this place, to Mr. O'Neil, of Platteville, as redemption fund, for the recovery of the horses stolen by the Indians? Mr. Sauntasca, Interpreter for the Omahas, said in our Office on the first inst.., that the horses could be obtained without fee, or reward.

Justice to the public, demand that this matter should be clearly understood. Will Mr. O'Neil make this transaction plain, by giving publicity to it through the columns of some Western Journal, so that the people in general may know the truth of the whole affair. At present the matter is shrouded in ambiguity. Mr. O'Neil, show yourself a white man if you can! If not, recline into the shade, behind a B——l of W——y.

Is it not enough for the people here, to have their horses worn down to perfect skeletons by Indians, without imposing the enormous tax of from five to ten dollars a head, for their delivery. We say the man who pockets the money cannot prosper, whoever he is.

Where Can His Equal be Found?

We have been informed, that there is a certain gentleman in this town suffering severely from a chronic disease of the *mouth*; whether his disease came epidemically, or its origin is of long standing, we are unable to say; however, we think the Physician who attends to his case daily, should, before this time be able to report favorably. This miserable object of speculation, claims sympathy from every stranger that comes to town. Why cannot the medical faculty cure him? Is his case hopeless?

Correspondence.

In one of our columns this issue, our readers will find Correspondent L's., remarks on the latest habiliments in vogue in Kanesville. She snarls at the gentlemen, and finds fault with a certain class of Ladies. Wonder if it is not some old maid that wants to get married soon. Who would have such a creature? We should like to see the gentleman who would give her his hand.

For the Guardian.

The New Fashions.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to trespass upon your patience once more, as it is proverbial of one of my sex, to have the last word in almost everything, at least so it is said. And supposing that all females are endowed with certain inalienable rights such as holding their "Women's Right's Conventions," and endeavoring if possible to bring the "usurper" man, into a sphere of equality, and to wear whatever dresses they please, even if it were to adopt a "Bloomer," or what I consider a prettier name a "Camilla," whose business is it? I would really like to know. Some editors take it upon themselve to see what they can say to oppose this beautiful costume, with the advice of a few "old maids," who would never change their minds if they knew it would be the means of getting them a ——.

With the few preliminaries above, I will enter upon what I have to say. I saw with my own eyes a beautiful "Camilla," in our streets, and supposing that some of your readers would like a description, I will here give it: The "a la Turk," wore a neat hat, trimmed with red, with a splendid wrought veil, white dress, reaching just below the knee, turkish pants, with morocco slips—upon the whole she was attired most graceful. Now, what editor, lady, or gentleman can take any exception to such a beautiful costume? I would almost venture to say scarce none with the exception of some staid person, continually fretting about every thing that is new.

The new fashion which recently appeared in our streets, worn by the gentlemen, (or would be "nurpers,") was one not altogther to my fancy. The wearers not feeling at home in the "Capepie," they appeared somewhat awkward. Their coats in the first place were two or three inches too long, their pants were entirely of the wrong color, which should have been a light blue, instead of red, and were too tight above the knee, their caps answered every purpose, and their shoes were too high to make a neat appearance; but upon the whole made a very fair show. Suggesting these few improvements, I will close, fearing that I have already trespassed too long upon your good nature, and expect ere long to see the "Camilla," and "a la Capepie," to become the prevailing costumes, in spite of the opposition of "old Maids," and "old Bachelors" combined. Yours truly, L.

MR. EDITOR: Finding that my communication did not appear in your last, I desire to make it another. When returning from Church, last Sabbath, during the storm, I could not help but notice the great inconvenience of many of the females in consequence of their dresses being so long. I cannot call to my better sense their reasons for wearing them so long, but I presume they have made up their minds to wear them so, and to make a "target" of the dresses of those who have them not so long. Now, Mr. Editor, I am confident if some one would suggest a remedy for the evil, it would be a considerable saving to the community.

SUBSCRIBER.

Wonder if some of our Church in Kanesville, have had the like visit.

Diamond.

Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, hath both the Father and the Son.

If there come any unto you (professing to be Saints,) and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him god-speed; for he that biddeth him god speed, is partaker of his evil deeds.—[John.

Papers to Rocheport.

We now send *one hundred and forty-one* copies of the Statesman to the Rocheport Post office. With such a circulation as ours advertising in our paper is worth talking about.

That's right friend Statesman! Hoist your colors, and nail them fast!! But what would you think of the GUARDIAN? Its circulation in St. Louis alone, is about *three hundred and fifty*; in Pottawatamie, over *five hundred*;—we send to Salt Lake and California, over *one hundred and fifty* copies; and besides these, it has a good circulation in almost every State in the Union, Nova Scotia, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, England, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, France, and in several other places on the Continent of Europe, too numerous to mention. With such a circulation as ours, we think our paper should attract more attention, than even the Statesman; although it is said to be a very good paper.

Who Likes It? We Do Not!

When we see men that have had their property stolen, rave and tear about, and threaten the thief or thieves, with all the awful denunciations of the LAW; and then, when it is within their reach, to have a full and fair investigation and to have the offenders brought to justice, and thus magnify the Law and make it honorable: and then to see them (they having obtained their property,) sell themselves, or their honor, for a few paltry dimes, and letting the offenders go unpunished, and unhandled; thus allowing the whole stigma of such doings to be thrown falsely upon this people. We say, whoever likes it: We do not! Do they realize the amount that bought them, will cost this community five dollars for one; *it surely will*, and we say in the name of Israel's God, let those who are the guilty ones be the loosers, and let them feel the necessity of refraining their hands from the holding of bribes and their ears from the hearing of evil. It is not enough to bear the numerous epithets that are thrown falsely upon this people, from those without the Church; but some of those who have a standing in the Church, and some too, who have been *elected* to honorable callings under the laws of Iowa, have grossly trampled upon the rights and feelings of this community, and broken the oath they took, when they swore to support those laws, and have now shown that a few dimes will buy their honor, and control their favor; and we would suggest to the citizens of Pottawatamie County that they beware to whom they confer favors, and in whom they repose responsibilities that may effect materially the destinies of this Frontier Country. A few more instances of the kind, and you have among you, horse thieves, ox thieves, and cow thieves abundantly, and already they begin to appear, in the various forms of claim hunters, horse racers, gamblers, thimble rigs, &c. To such we will say, they are, and will be known; and there are those who have a watchful eye upon them, and as a community, we have no use for them. Although we are desirous of selling our claims, and improvements, we do not intend to open a door for that class upon these frontiers. We do not want them in our midst.

Published by order of the High Council, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,
Prest. of said Council.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, Sept. 5th 1851.

Births.

In this town, on Sunday the 24th ult., Mrs. Richard Bentley, of a fine Boy.

In this town, on Thursday the 28th ult., Mrs. Spoor, of a Son

With the above notices the Printers were kindly remembered, and our Devil says; that they will never be troubled with his dark visage; therefore, we think they are bound to prosper, and be happy.

Married.

In this town Sept. 3d, by E. M. Greene, at his residence Mr. ABRAM NOE, to Mrs. MARY JANE BROWN, both formerly of Cincinnati, O.

We stop the Press to announce the receipt of a large bridal loaf; prosperity attend the happy couple.

Died.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on the 25th of June, of consumption, Miss ESTHER SOPER, daughter of Mr. Samuel Soper formerly of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

At St. Louis, Aug. 5th, JOHN HARDMAN, aged about 35 years

At Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, August 3d, 1851, Mr. THOMAS EDWARDS, of Kanesville, Iowa, late from South Wales.

The deceased was one of the unfortunate inmates of the Bar Room, of F. A. Pollock, that was destroyed by lightning, on the night of the 17th July, as stated by Mr. Jackson's letter. He was at the time of the calamity, a day laborer for Mr. Pollock, employed in mowing and saving Hay, and was consequently sitting in the Bar Room at the time the barrels were burst, and the room filled with burning liquor, which has proven the death of seven of the eight men that were present.

There is no evidence to prove, nor any reason to believe that the deceased had been drinking, or playing cards, or engaged in any unhallowed practice during the day or evening, or even while he was in our County; but after he escaped from the room, his burning fragments of cloths were torn off him, his wounds immediately dressed, and from that time until his death, the citizens generally spared no money or pains, that they thought would alleviate his sufferings, and restore his health.

The praiseworthy conduct of Sheriff Beeler, Dr's. G. B. Thorp and A. S. Holliday, deserves particular mention, notwithstanding the deceased was a foreigner, a stranger, a poor man, and a Mormon; these gentlemen provided a room, and hired two brethren to attend to him, and nurse him day and night—furnished board for the nurses, and diet for the sufferer, and dressed his sores once and twice a day as long as he lived, and when he died they furnished him a good coffin and decent clothes, and saw that he was decently buried, at their own expense.

The deceased bore his afflictions and sufferings with almost unexampled fortitude and patience, and died in the full assurance of a reconciliation with the just, and an inheritance in the Kingdom of our Father; he died very willingly, and he even expressed himself anxious to die for five or six days, before the messenger came to his relief. The deceased had left clothes and Body vests in his pockets at the time of the calamity, which was used to help defray the expenses of his sickness. And the County Court of the late session, ordered of the proceeds of the property, sold, and paid all bills presented, growing out of the disaster, out of the County Treasury.

The deceased was by trade a Cooper, [illegible] on our first arrival in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and was very much esteemed by all who knew him, and very much respected for his honesty and integrity, and was ever ready to do a favor for any one in need of assistance, and I am confident, that I express the feelings of all who knew him, when I say, that we shall miss him in our midst.

[illegible]
Salt Lake City, Aug. 7th, 1851.

General Lane has been elected a Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory.

ACQUITAL OF M. CABET.—The *Journal des Debats* of the 27th ult., says the judgement against M. Cabet, the leader of the Icarian colony of Communists, at Nauvoo, has been reversed by the Appellate Court, and that he is discharged.

Answer to Charade in our last—FARM.

Supervisor of Highways.

Daniel R. Williams, was elected without opposition, Supervisor of Highways. It was omitted in the returns published in our last.

Monies Received Since Aug. 22, 1851.

C. C. Rockwell,	1	00	Enoch P Rollins,		20
Wm. B. Maxwell,			35 Robert Curry,	1	00
Jeremiah Bingham,	1	00	John Homer,	1	00
Henry A. Terry,			50 Joel Skinner,	1	00
Josephus Hatch,			50 Jacob Morris,		50
Charles W. Player,			50 James Hutchins,	1	00
Benj Aber,			50 Lydia Ann Pierson,	1	00
Peter Bruer,	1	00	Susan A Sweet,	1	00
Richard Cox,	1	00	John Williams,	1	00
Wm Gould,	1	00	W. H. Miles,	1	00
Lorenzo Doud,	1	00	T Merryweather,		50
L S Hemenway,	1	00	Hyrim Davis,	1	00
David Carey,	1	00	John Sprouce	1	00
Mrs Barbry Penrod,	1	00	Brazillia Pearce,	1	00
James Cochran,	1	00	A. Hewson,	1	00
Dan'l D Stroud,	1	00	Gordon Allen,	1	00
Thos Condle,			40 Wm Martin,	1	00
David R Miller,	1	00	John Mills,		50
S. T. Cromwell.	1	00			

New Advertisements.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Seventies in Pottawatamie County, will be held in the County Buildings, Hyde Street, in this town, on Sunday the 21st inst., commencing at ten o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested BY MANY SEVENTIES.

Kanesville, Sept. 5th, 1851.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell their farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kanesville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 200 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatamie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rushes and pea vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. McKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanesville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.

Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET, AND THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mattoe, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED

For Seventy-five Cents per Head,

ON THE

RUSH BOTTOMS.

JACOB BIGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years with the greatest success, will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and kept until the 1st of April. Persons having cattle to winter will do well to call upon him. Salt will have to be furnished, also assistance to drive them too and from the range, by the owners of stock.

Mr. B. has some of the best rush bottoms that can anywhere be found.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscribers a LARGE GRAY MARE 9 years old about the 20th ult. Whoever will find the same, or give information that may lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded by RIDDLE & CO.,

Merchants, Main St.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF a boy named GEORGE STAPLES, aged about 16 years, (son of James Staples,) who left London in company of Elder John Banks, and proceeded with him as far as St. Louis, Mo., or neighborhood, since which, nothing has been heard from him, except that he was in the employ of a Botanic Doctor. If this should happen to meet his eye, he is requested to come to St. Louis to his father. Or, any information received, will be thankfully received by said Father by letter from him. JAMES STAPLES.

Address Thomas Wrigley, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Sept. 7, 1851.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Bowery [illegible] the largest assortment of LEATHER [illegible] for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of Clothing suitable for Store and [illegible]. Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.

L. E. CHAFFIN, Agent.

Kanesville, July 26, 1851.—6m

STAGE HOUSE.

AT TABERNACLE POINT

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber [illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

From the New Orleans Crescent, August 6th.

Later from Cuba.

Arrival of the Steamship Cherokee.

The steamer Cherokee, Henry Windle, master, arrived yesterday from Havana. She left Havana August 2, 3 P. M., with passengers and the California mails.

We are indebted to her polite Purser, Mr. Boyle, for her list of freight and passengers.

In addition to the information furnished by our own correspondent, we find in the evening papers of yesterday, matter of Interest. We subjoin a translation of important documents, for which we are indebted to the Picayune.

First, however, we give the following, which the Delta claims to have received from a reliable source:

On the 4th, they pronounced, in the "partidas" of Gualmoro and Gibanica, with the small number of 250 patriots.

On the 5th, in concert with another party from Holquin, they marched upon Tunas; but in the night one party mistook the other, and a melee took place, in which five were killed in the obstinate battle and twenty-eight wounded, before they discovered their sad error. Nevertheless they, as soon as they saw it, combined, and set upon the company of the Zaragoza Regiment in its barracks, and, after a short resistance, in which, there were a few wounded the Spanish troops joined them with the cry of "Liberty!" The Governor implored their lenity, and they left him at liberty, only taking from him his horse, sabre, pistols, and one thousand dollars of the Government money. They then marched upon the partida of San Juan de Santa Cruz, and on the 8th they found themselves in Coscorra, with 380 cavalry and 200 infantry.

The 8th and 9th were passed in the organization of four parties under the command of those patriots who had distinguished themselves the most at Las Tunas.

On the 11th, three of these set out—the other remaining in the mountains. That commanded by Don Scraflo Reira advanced towards Santa Cruz, and shortly before reaching the river Najara he was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria, commanded by Colonel Conti, were marching in the same direction, but as the river was swollen they were occupied in making a raft, in order to pass over it. The patriots allowed the Colonel and first company to pass, and when the second was on the raft they fell upon them and threw them into complete confusion. The result was, they took Colonel Conti, six officers, and fifty-six men prisoners; they saw thirty-six dead, without counting the wounded; they captured several materials of war and guns. In this most brilliant affair the patriots only lost one man and ten wounded.

On the 10th and 11th the other parties had various other skirmishes with the Government troops, both of cavalry and infantry, form Puerto Principe. On the 12th they were joined at Guamarina by a section of artillery under the command of Don Gabriel Fortun, consisting of sixty men and four obuses. The 14th and 15th, they remained still, recruiting forces—but on the 17th, Divine Providence pleased that the plains of Cuba, should witness more acts of heroism. The party commanded by Don Augustin de Aguero Y Aguero—three companies of the regiment of Ysabel II, and 80 lancers of the Squadron of Brurbon, were completely defeated, and of the 80 lancers only 10 remained and those badly wounded. On the 18th and 19th nothing of note took place, the ranks of the Patriots filling fast, on the 20th all the parties joined, and marched towards the mountains, interrupted by three companies of the regiment of Cantabria, who were beaten, and driven off, and on the 21st these heights were occupied by 2000 Patriots, 680 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, with the necessaries of war, and maintenance sufficient for two months, only waiting the movement of Trinidad, to descend into the plains.

San Antonia Cascero, 22d July, 1851.

Exciting News.

NEW YORK, August, 21, 4 P. M.

The steamer Cherokee arrived about 8 o'clock this evening, in four days from Havana; she brings San Francisco dates to the 15th July, and $2,640,680 on freight, and $165,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom she has two hundred. She also brings the California mails. She passed the Empire city going into Havana.

The accounts from Havana are of the the most serious character. We are indebted to the purser of the Cherokee for the for the following fearful narrative:

The frigate Hebe, while cruizing of a place called Bahia Houda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty patriots who were in boats unarmed; report says they were steering for New Orleans, they were brought into Havana by the frigate on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., and were shot about 11 o'clock the same morning on the public Road to Havana, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. Their corpse were then dragged along the streets by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the city, yelling like fiends.

It appears that the patriots were Americans, and many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot, witnessed the execution and were insulted in the streets in a shameful manner and reminded them, that they being Americans, were all of the party who would share the same fate one of these days. Such was the excited state of the populace, that it was dangerous for Americans to be on the streets after night.

The following are the names of those executed: Col. W. Clendenin, Capt. F. S. Service, Capt. Victor [illegible], Capt. T. B. Veacy, Lieuts. James Brant, J. O. [illegible], T. C. James, Dr. Jno. Fisher, Dr. R. H. [illegible], Sergeants J. Whitehurst and A. M. Cotchett, Adj't. R. S. Stanford. Privates, N. House, S. Mills, Edw. Bullman, S. L. Arnold, R. J. Weigh, Wiseman Ameler, G. Travis, Pat. Billon, Terry, Samuel Reed, H. L. Arnel, Philips, J. L. Manville, S. N. Green, J. Cullerman, Napolean Collins, D. D. Wisher, Wm. Childing, T. A. Jones, M. J. Hall, J. Barit, Robt. Caldwell, W. Smith, A. Ross, B. Rourke, John Christad, W. B. Tittle, Robert Connor, Robert Critley, J. S. Sanks, James Stanton, Thomas Harnst, Alex. Allen, John J. Tabbs, J. Ellis, W. Hogan, and C. Robinson.

The steamer Falcon on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at thirteen times by the steamer Havana, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by Spanish officers. This is the third time the Falcon has been served in this manner.

We learn from the passengers of the Falcon, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase, standing directly across her bow, but she kept her course and left the frigate eight or ten miles astern; she proved to be the "Isabella la Catolica," formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia. While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, which also gave chase, and succeeded in heading off the Falcon, and at first fired two guns to leeward, of which she took no notice; she then ran alongside and fired a third gun across her bows, though she had American colors flying. The chase then ordered the Falcon to heave to, which was done, when the officers boarded her.

From the N. Y. Express, Aug. 13.

Two Weeks Later from California.

Via the Nicaragua Route.

MORE LYNCH LAW.—The steamship Prometheus, Capt Henry Churchill, arrived on Wednesday at 4 A. M., from San Juan de Nicaragua, with 360 passengers and $600,000 in gold dust, and merchandze, to D. B. Allen.

The Prometheus left San Juan on Monday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 12th, at 11 a'closk P. M. passage 8 days and 12 hours, bringing her passengers from the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco on the the 14th ult., and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 29th ult., with 425 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust.

The passengers came across the Nicaragua route 15 miles by land carriage, thence took the steamer direct across Lake Nicaragua, then the new iron steamer Sir Henry L. Bulwer, down the San Juan river to the Prometheus, in 32 hours runing time for the first trip. They all expressed themselves very much pleased with the route, and say that the country is delightful. All in good health.

Lynch Law more or less, is established in all parts of California. In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and elsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves compelled to act in their own behalf—the laws having proved so utterly inadequate in themselves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax.

Business in California has a better look.

An extra session of the California Legislature is yet talked of earnestly, but is as earnestly resisted as called for.

A native Californian, Francisco Gurro, a man of wealth, had been murdered near San Francisco, on his way home from the city. A Frenchman, suspected of the murder, had been arrested by the Vigilance Comittee.

Dewitt Clinton Shattuck, formerly of Michigan, had been examined on a a charge of killing John Darker, a German, formerly of Philadelphia.

LYNCH LAW AT SONORA—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

By an extra from the office of the Sonora Herald, we have the following particulars.

Attempt to Fire the City!

SUNDAY MORNING, June 29th.—Last night some villian attempted to fire the city by placing a bundle of old canvas on fire under the eaves of a house covered with tar cloth, next door to Dodge's butcher stand. Mr Dodge smelled the burning canvas, and got out of bed jnst in time to save a terrible conflagration.

12 O'CLOCK.—A large Vigilance Committee is being organized, and we shall have a full police of our best citizens standing guard all the while. Woe to the man caught in the act!

The News of Two Weeks.

We take the following synopsis of events from the *Alta California* of July 15:

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of moment which has transpired in our city has been the trial, conviction, and exacution of a felon, known as Jim Stuart, by the vigilance Committee, a body of citizens of the highest respectability and standing in society. He was hung for a multiplicity of offences, and, by his own confession, voluntary made, was a villian of the most desperate character. He was hung about 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 11th inst., at the end of Market wharf, in the presence of several thousand citizens.

A Spanish woman was hung in Downieville, in the Sacramento Valley, for murdering a man named Cannon, on th 7th, inst.

A rencontre took place on the 1st inst. between Geo. F. Lemon, City Assessor, and Wm. H. Graham, a young Lawyer. Shots were exchanged, and Graham was shot in the mouth and left arm. Lemon immediately gave himself up, but his adversary having told him to draw and defend himself, and suited the action to the word, the Recorder discharged him. Graham is out and doing well.

The Mormons are making a decided movement towards establishing a direct communication from the Salt Lake to the Pacific. A large party have recently arrived from Salt Lake through the Cajon Pass, about sixty miles from Los Angeles, with an expressed determination to settle in that section. They are said to be negotiating for the purchase of a very fine rancho belonging to Senor Antonio Longo.

MORE AUSTRIAN ENLIGHTENMENT.—The Austrian government has prohibited the use in public and other schools, of any books written by protestants.

L. W. Powell, (Democrat,) has been elected Governor of Kentucky.

Tidings of Sir John Franklin.

The following communication appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 25th ult.:

DUNDEE, July 22d, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—Though the medium of your highly respectable paper I beg to lay the following important paeticulars before the public:

Discovery of the bodies of four sailors, supposed to be part of the crew who accompanied Sir John Franklin.

On Saturday, 19th ult., the whaler Flora, of Hull, J. Robb, master, who has been out one and a half years, cast anchor at Stromness, and sent her letters and papers by post. A letter was received in Aberdeen on Monday by Mr. John Douglas, King street, from his brother, Mr. G. Douglas, mate of the aforesaid ship. It contains the following affecting narrative:

"In February last our ship's crew partially abandoned the vessel, and erected a snow house on the shore, it being in many respects more comfortable than on board, and better suited for hunting operations. We had been at that time five months frozen up in Lancaster Sound. In one of our excursions we fell in with a party of Esquimaux Indians, nine in number; they had a slight knowledge of our language; they inquired whether we were English or Americans. On being satisfied on that point, they enquired if we belonged to Chief Frankan. The idea now flashed upon our minds that they knew something of Sir John and his crew, and we answered in the affirmative.

They then pointed to the right, to a towering heap of snowy mountains, and by their gestures they signified they had gone to sleep. We brought them to our snow house, when I instantly reported the case to Mr. Robb, our captain, and it was agreed that a party of twelve men would accompany the Indians, and probe their story to the foundation. The party consisted of Mr. Page, our surgeon, J. Brown, carpenter, Wilson, Blair, Hall, Murray, Agnew, Crosely, Jones, Jenkinson, Raffarty, (seamen,) and myself. We had a plentiful supply of provisions, which were packed into a flat-bottomed boat, which was covered with seal skin, and several rifles, spears, &c.

We started on our weary journey on March 27th. Our route was one of the wildest that can be conjectured. We proceeded in a zig-zag course up one hill, down another, then to the right, then the left, then to the right again. On the fouth day symptoms of discontent began to be manifested by our hardy tars, our feet were cut and wounded with the sharp projecting fragments of ice—the thaw was setting in, and we were apprehensive of being buried by the falling avalanche of snow, which descends like lightning down the sides of the mountains. On the 10th day, April 5th, our guides led us into a large natural amphitheatre among the mountains. After a journey of some miles we discried something waving over the snow, it was a black silk hankerchief tied to the top of a walking stick. We eagerly drew out the staff, and commenced operations by digging about two feet deep. We came on the body of a man, and in a few minutes after we discovered other three bodies. They were frozen like icecles; decomposition had not commenced. Their beards were long and shaggy, while their rigid features and wasted limbs spoke in the language of nature—they had died from want.

Their dress was that of British seamen in cold latitudes. One seamen had his name written, or rather engraved on his arm, "H. Carr." The rest were all more or less marked, some had crosses on their breasts, others stars, ships, letters, &c. Our hearts sickened at the sight. We replaced them in their cold, desolate graves, and set up the same sad *momento mori*. Poor fellows, I exclaimed, you have attempted to regain your homes by an overland journey, but you are left in the desert.

The Indians could give us no more intelligence, so we returned. The most probable conjecture is, a large party had set out from Sir John Franklin's expedition; four had thus perished; in all probabillty the whole of them are now dead.

[Extract from the letter of Mr. G. Douglas to Mr. John Douglas, Aberdeen, on board the Flora.]

By inserting the letter, you will oblige, yours respectfully.

THOS. REID.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal.

Late from Havana.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

The steamer Georgia arrived this morning from Havana. She left Chagres on the 27th ult., with 350 passengers, 150 of whom were from New Orleans, and 200 from New York. She also brings 50 passengers from New Orleans, and 30 from Havana—making in all 430.

The Georgia sailed from Havana on the evening of the 2d inst. The Falcon for Chagres, and Cherokee for New Orleans, sailed the same day.

Great excitement prevailed in Havana at the time the Georgia sailed, owing to the reception of news of meetings being held by the citizens of New Orleans in favor of Cuban liberty and independence. The Government had received some important news the night the Georgia arrived.

After the departure of the American steamers several executions had taken place, and but for the refusal of the regiment to fire upon the condemned, there would have been many more.

Pardons have been obtained for all insurrectionists who would throw down their arms, with the exception of the leaders, who will be executed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Louisville Herald says:

"The accounts of the drought from various sources of our district are truly distressing—in many places [illegible] [illegible] We learn, too, from our exchanges, that the same cry of dry weather is prevalent throughout Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi."

From the Benicia Gazette.

Salt Hail—Extraordinary Fact.

To the Editor of the *Gazette*:

The following is reported by Major Cooper of your city, and other gentlemen in Suisun valley. About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon a violent hail-storm occurred, accompanied by much thunder and lightning. The hail fell the size of ordinary bullets to the depth of two or three inches. Curiosity induced the Major to put one in his mouth, and to his surprise found it was distinctly salt. Not willing to trust to his own senses, he called upon his neighbors to try the experiment. The result was the same, and this extraordinary meteorological fact may therefore be considered as fully established—What will California produce next?

Yours, respectfully,

FORREST SHEPPERD.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Loudonderry at the Queen's costume ball were of the value of $750,000.—[Ex. Pap.

The tinsel worn by White Pigeon—the Belle of the Sioux—at the round dance at Traverse de Sioux, was the value of four bits.

Mr Webster has not resigned as was reported. He goes to England for his health but still remains Secretary of State.

EGGS IN ENGLAND.—Eggs of hens, ducks, and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in the kingdom, are, in point of quantity, almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000 or 75,000 tons, and the value at the lowest pricos, £3, 000,000. Ireland produces nearly 100,000, 000, and the continent of Europe suplies us with 500,000,000 annually. These facts are perfectly ascertainable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he inteuds to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety Line, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale Cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Counntry Produce.

BY JOHN GOOCH, JR.,
First door on Hyde Street.,

FLOUR, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a general assortment of Groceries.
Ale, Apple Cider, Vinegar, and Matches,
Oysters and Sardines,
Brandy, Whisky, Holland Gin, Peach Brandy,
Port, Maderia, and Malaga Wine.
Goods of all kinds sold on commission at wholesale and retail. Storage at the lowest rates.
Money advanced on goods left in charge.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!
A Great Bargain.

THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS MACKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their friends, and the public generally, that they have permanently located at the above place, for the purpose of carrying on the

CLOCK & WATCHMAKING BUSINESS.

in all its branches. Having been engaged in Switzerland for a number of years in

Manufacturing Watches, &c.

and having worked in Paris and other cities in France, besides some time in New Orleans, they flatter themselves that they can do all work that may be entrusted to them in the best of style.

They have also on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver Watches, Clocks, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Spoons, Spectacles, and in fact all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. They have also in addition to the above, the

Machinery to Manufacture

the necessary articles for clocks and watches, and will devote particular attention to this branch of their business.

Persons in want of fine jewelry, or wishing any work done, will please call at our establishment under the

City Hotel, Main Street,

a few doors from the corner.

The best of references will be given if necessary in regard to our capacity to do work.

ALBRECHT & HUBER.
St. Joseph, Mo., Aug 22, 1851—3t

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally, such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fabrics of every variety [illegible]

[illegible]

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH
A

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of pnblic patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saluratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satiifaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale [illegible]

[illegible]

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1851.

[illegible]

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will, necessarily, remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hardware and Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of their favors, so very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you, we can and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
April 15, 1851.

SAVANNAH HOUSE.

[illegible]

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--SEPTEMBER 5, 1851. NUMBER 16.

The Frontier Guardian

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

IMPROMPTU.

BY SARAH STAGEMAN.

Ye Saints of God do not repine,
Though straight the way and dreary;
The hill is high we must ascend,
Though we are faint and weary.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end,
Then we shall gain the victory;
The victory, the victory,
Through King Immanuel's name.

We're captive exiles far from home,
Where love and peace combine;
And where the Church adorned with gems,
In light and truth doth shine.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

The Lord has promised grace to us,
Sufficient for each day;
Then in his strength we'll press on,
Our Lord can help always.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

We'll take the spirit for our sword,
And faith shall be our shield;
Yes! to the mountain we'll repair,
And leave the tempter's field.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

The laws of God do there exist,
And blessings rich abound;
We'll bear the cross that we may stand,
On unpolluted ground.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end,
Then we shall gain the victory;
The victory, the victory,
Through King Immanuel's name.

Imaginary Evils.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late!
If to hope over much be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils that never occurred!

Have faith—and thy faith shall sustain thee—
Permit no suspicion and care,
With invisible bonds to enchain thee,
But bear what God gives thee to bear.
By his Spirit supported and gladdened,
Be never by "forebodings" deterred,
But think how oft hearts have been saddened
By fear—of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Short and dark as our life may appear,
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention;
And often by blessings conferred,
Have we shrunk in the wild apprehension
Of evils that never occurred!

MISCELLANY.

A Dream.

After a day of severe exercise, and I confess such as not usually belong to one of the gentler, or in common parlance, weaker sex, I was lounging before, and gazing at a beautiful wood fire, until, after watching the variety of images in the coals and ashes, I fell into a slumber.

I dreamed that I was asleep, and had continued to sleep until days passed into weeks, weeks to months, months to years—in short, it was to me as it had been with Rip Van Winkle. I had slept many years, and my locks, which were once jet, were now white. I exhibited every change that usually marks the difference between the young and the old woman. I knew my dwelling, however, in spite of changes, but it was with difficulty I could believe that those who called me mother were really my children. They were, apparently, quite overjoyed that mother had her senses and use of her limbs again.

Had I been crazed or paralyzed, thought I? How is it that there are six persons, in men's habiliments, that call me mother, when I left only two sons and four daughters? One day I called one, whom I could believe to be my son John, and enquired how the case stood. He hesitated, and, at last said—

'Mother, you had better not talk until I ask the doctor, who will soon be at home, about your symptoms. The doctor and lawyer have been at the election and will be home shortly.'

With this he sat down, took up a piece of sewing and began to stitch quite diligently.

Surely! thought I, 'my son John has not turned tailor!' Presently David came in—I knew it to be my son David by his strong likeness to his father. He had a child in his arms, which he was endeavoring to pacify. I felt an impulse to take it from him, believing that I, being a woman could understand its wants better than he; but it clung to him and was not pleased. He gave it its pap without any awkwardness his poor father would have shown.

Whose child! asked I, voluntarily.

The Doctor's, said John. But mother, don't talk.

Forbidden to talk, and filled with amazement at all I saw, I looked out the window to while away the time when I saw a number of horsemen approaching. John and David looked out and exclaimed—

They are coming from the election.

It was a company of oddly-shaped individuals; but they appeared quite skillful horsemen notwithstanding.

After alighting they came in, all regarding me with much interest.

Has she spoken again? asked one.

Yes, Doctor! but you had better examine her case.

He approached me and felt my pulse.

'A capital pulse,' said he. 'Let me look at your tongue. Quite clean round the edges, and nearly so in the middle!' he added, turning to John, 'he asked if what I had said 'had been altogether lies?'

Entirely so, replied John.

Mother, do you know me? asked the Doctor.

No, I do not, said I, who are you?

'Your daughter Elizabeth, and this,' bringing the Lawyer forward, 'is your son Ann, who first discovered the Lawyer's talents, and this gave him a start as a member of the Legislature. [illegible] Fire Insurance Company, and [illegible] Navy. [illegible] all these years, and [illegible] plain. This is my husband, whom I chose and addressed when having been retired by several others. Our Lawyer is not yet married. You look so bewildered!—Let me feel your pulse!

I jerked away my hand, and exclaimed—

Out upon the farce you are acting! Go put on your proper garments, and then I can tell whether I have my children about me.

I fear she is not sane, said the Doctor, I must take a little blood.'

Stop! cried I, explain to me how it is that, after the long sleep I have had I see none of my sweet gentle girls about me, but a parcel of strangers claiming their names.

A light seemed to strike the lawyer, and he offered to state the case to his mother.

'Mother, I am your daughter Ann, striking her riding whip against her boot emphatically. Since your long sleep, the Rights of Women, which you may have heard spoken of years ago, and set aside as a thing to be established when the Millenium had come—those Rights, so long disputed; those Rights so basely trampled on, (here she arose and used the popular gestures,) have now spread from East to west, and from North to South, of our happy country. Women now vote at elections, climb the hill of science, side by side with men and indeed they have rather the precedence.'

'Even the convenient dress so long usurped by men, has at length been conceded, and the riding hat, coat and collar have, inch by inch gained ground, and now the whole dress is rightfully claimed.'

'The drudgery of the nursery is no longer exclusively ours.'

At this moment another sob from the cradle—they had been many—made the Doctor interrupt the discourse to enquire what ailed the child?

'It don't like pap, and has cried itself to sleep,' replied David

'That was the way with the other little fellow who died. Evidently they have some organic disease, remarked the Doctor.

'Mother! Mother! exclaimed some one shaking, 'what is the matter! What are you groaning about?

I opened my eyes and saw the sweet fair faces of my four young daughters, with their pretty frocks, and aprons, gazing somewhat anxiously in my face.

I was still but half awake. 'Never put on men's clothe, nor ride like them again,' said I solemnly.

'Mother, what do you mean? asked Elizabeth.

'Are you a Doctor?' inquired I.

'No,' answered Elizabeth looking frightened; 'do you want to see a Doctor?

'Ann, are you a Lawyer? Sarah, you are not President of the Fire Insurance company? Nor Susan a captain of the Navy?

By this time it was quite established in my poor children's mind that I raved, but being quite aroused, I told them my terrible dream.

They will, they assure me, crave no rights further than to be good and wise women; and those rights have never been disputed.

Sioux.

There will in all probability, be one or more new States created out of the land our Government have purchased of the Indians, by the treaty just concluded, when the population shall have reached a number entitling them to that rank—Now, in everlasting memory to the race and tribe who have, so far back as we can learn from their incongurous and semi-fabulous history, lorded it over the territory, let it be called *Sioux*. It is euphonious and brief, and is in harmony with the rule which seems to have governed those who had the naming of the States of the West. Besides, being an Indian word (of conjectural meaning at this time) assimilated to the genius of the French tongue, it would at the same time, seem to remember those early pioneers, who first threaded the wilds from Canada to the Mississippi and laid open the gaze of the old world and the new, the incredible vastness and fertility of the valley of the Mississippi.—[Galena Adv.

Girls are like peaches, the nearer they are ripe, the more they blush.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death, February, 1850, having at his succession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the Mandarins, for permision to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four Missionaries to wait upon him, who were to be lodged in his place. Monsignor Perromean, Bishop of China, states that the Emperor was educated by a Christian Lady, in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence.

CAUTION.—Be careful in directing your letters. According to the new official list of post offices in the United States, there are 25 Washingtons, 24 Franklins, 23 Salems, 22 Springfields, 25 Centreville, 19 Jacksons, 15 Jeffersons, 18 Lafayettes, 9 Kossuths, 10 Lowells, 29 Richmonds, 16 Watertoos, 22 Columbias, 18 Concords, &c. This direction should always contain the county and State in which the post office is located.

JENNY LIND TO BE MARRIED.—The London Sun of July 11th remarks: "The cordial reception afforded the Swedish Nightingale by our transatlantic brethren, has so greatly delighted that amiable *contatrice*, that she has, it is said, made arrangements for a permanent continuance in a "united state."" The Sun goes on to state, on unquestionable authority, that Signor Belletti is to be the happy man, and that arrangements have been made for the Nuptials on their return from Canada previous to the voyage from New York for England. Jenny is now at Niagara Falls, where she will remain for several days. She will give only three or four concerts more in this country, and then will leave for Europe via New York on the 10th of August.

This announcement of the fair Jenny's forthcoming marriage will doubtless prove a source of relief to the "Tom Hood" of New York, who were busy in conjecture upon the question of her eligibility during her visit here. We hasten to add, merely to let it be known that Belletti is the man.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION.

EMIGRANTS going to Salt Lake, or Oregon, who have to remain at Council Bluffs, until next spring, will do well to call upon THOS. McKENZIE, Agent for the sale of houses, and lots in Kanesville. Some 100 farms in Pottawatamie county, for sale—with or without the crop. Call and examine the Books. Office at the Music Hall, Kanesville.

Those indebted for entering claims, will please call and pay in such goods as they may have to sell. THOS. McKENZIE.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY. }

In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, } In Chancery
vs. } Petition for divorce
Elam Ludington. }

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate, for the County of Pottawatamie, and in the State of Iowa, letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maher, deceased, dated the 23d of July, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated as the law directs.

LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—3t.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

MIDWIFERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she is prepared to tender her professional services to all who may favor her with their patronage. She has her diploma from the best Physicians in Denmark, and countersigned by the American Charge d'Affairs there.

Residence at the Washington Store, Hyde Street, three doors Southeast of the Printing Office.

MARY MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [illegible] aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WASHINGTON STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Fresh stock of goods, in his new store, formerly known as the Chadwick property on Hyde street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office, and is ready to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville, with fabrics, new, neat, and fashionable; consisting of the latest pattern for ladies' dresses,—gentlemens ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c., &c., &c., which for taste, elegance, and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in town.

Ladies and gentlemen give me a call,—I am ready to wait upon you always.

C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanesville, and one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

2 wagons,
4 [illegible],
50 bridles and Martingills,
16,000 Havanna, (Lamorres) Cigars,
25 Gals Cogni Varnish,
300 Trimmed Shirts, and Shoulder Braces,
Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis!

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Leather and Findings, begs leave to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity that he has just opened a store on Hyde street, one door West of the Printing Office, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Leather and Findings, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Come and see for yourselves.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851—3m

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, Californa, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Prescrued fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common to this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will restore the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent family cathartic and Alterative, in cases of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventive. Are you ailing, sick, or sluggish? Then get a box and prove what is necessary. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, by JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY, COMPOUND OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicine in use for Chronic Cases. For sale at the Emporium Store, Kanesville. Sarsaparilla [illegible] at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

[illegible] Agent for said Counties, Missouri.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

CABINET SHOP.

[illegible] Variety of [illegible]

[illegible]

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKENESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SPEAK QUICK.

A GOOD practical Daguerrean Artist, will find employment by making immediate application at the Emporium Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

ICE CREAM
SALOON.

THE good people of Kanesville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS,

where ladies and gentlemen, can be furnished with Ice Creams, Cooling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market.

Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!!
GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts	Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do	Plates,	do;
30	do	Soups,	do;
243	do	Bowls,	do;
175	do	tumblers,	do;
210		Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615		Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55		Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25		doz pitchers,	do;
3		doz Wash Basins,	do;
15		doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7		doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16		doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6		doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21		doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136		pieces Lustre China,	do;
10		Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share af patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

E. BRYANT.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cake pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,
WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street. Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment [illegible] as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER SIMAS, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers Claims, such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, &c., &c., and will attend to the collection of claims for services rendered in the Florida War, Black Hawk War, Mexican War, Indian Wars on the Great Lakes, and during all the Indian wars prior to 1842.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 13, 1851.

[illegible] Variety of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my debts to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to sell for my remaining stock at prices that MUST be smartly induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drilla, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE,

adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. } 1851 { W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROWNE,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We have on hand one of the largest and most complete assortments in the East or West, and will sell at lower prices than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

LIME! LIME!!

THE Subscriber has, and keeps constantly on hand, a supply of the best quality of LIME, which he offers for sale at the WASHINGTON STORE, three doors South-East of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, Iowa, Aug. 6th, 1851.—tf

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY.

At the Sign of the [illegible]

Hyde Street, near the Ferry,

ROBERT KELTING,

HAS at large lot of [illegible] on hand, which he will sell at a low price for cash. Also, a large lot of [illegible] which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Also, a variety of other articles, which he will sell low for cash.

[illegible]

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.